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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Dental operations, except during the hours above specified, *unless by a previous engagement.*

January, 1853.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER. WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so wevkened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless, and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Froud, at Lahore. These extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September, 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipeasl	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
ndigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writers Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mizapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes' Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiannah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad, Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1-5-16thd. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1½d. For crdt bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
at sight, .. Rs. 99⅝

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100¼ at 100⅜
at sight, ... 100½

ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 240

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay— Rs. 1,000 each, 33 Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation. „ 250 do. 94 Sales.
Commercial Bank. „ 1,000 do } 28 pr. ct. pm.
Agra Bank..... „ 500 do } 50 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras.. „ 1,000 do 1,000 } 19 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com. „ 12,500 do 12,000 } 22,450.—Sales.
Colaba Press Com. „ } 6,500.—Sales.
Colaba Land Com. „ 10,000 do } 7,400
Bombay S. N. Com. „ 500 do 400 } 65 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com. 50 do 21 } Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan .. Rs. 112 } per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 .. Rs. 106 } 9-16ths per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 .. Rs. 106 } 9-16ths per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 10[illegible] } per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33 .. Rs. 10[illegible] } per 100 Sicca
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 99 } per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 9[illegible] } per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs	1-16th	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes	Rs	as. 0...	per £nom.
Spanish Dollars	Rs	1 at 225.	per 100
German Crowns	Rs	6.....	per 100
Sycee Silver	Rs	1[illegible] at 104½	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs	6½	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch	Rs	6½	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London... £ £3-7-6..... per ton.
To Liverpool £ 3-7-6..... per ton.
To Calcutta.. Nominal..... per Rass.
To China.... Rs. 16 at 17-.. ..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 4 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 7 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 5 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 6 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 7 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at
3 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at
6 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills..... 4 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... 8 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... } Not exceeding 3 months. 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 8 do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 1d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0⅝d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } 2s. 0⅝d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.
On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 8 per cent.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight.. 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do 3 do do .. 2s. 0⅞d. „
Do 2 do do .. 2s. 0¾d. „
Do 30 days' sight..... 2s. 0⅝d. „
Do sight..... 2s. 0⅜d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholder) Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which Bills may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

THE CHINA MAIL;
AND
NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO THE 24TH JUNE 1853.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, with the China Mails of the 7th ultimo, came in late on Sunday Evening, bringing the following passengers.

Dr. Green, Mrs. Bates, Mr. G. Brown, and 8 Natives.

By this opportunity we have news from Singapore and the Straits...July 16th.
Penang..... „ 18th.
Ceylon..... „ 26th.
The Cape,..... .....June 25th.
Mauritius..... .....July 9th.

The News from China is interesting.

On the 28th of May an attack was made by the Imperialist fleet on the insurgents at Chin Keeang foo, with a view to recover possession of that important stronghold, which, from its peculiar position, is the key to the whole of China. The fleet consisted of the *Agnes*, 28 guns, commanded by an Englishman of the name of Ebsworthy—the *Antelope* 12 guns, Capt. Ayer (an American)—the *Dewan* 12 guns, Capt. Robinson, and 25 Lorchas (Portuguese).

The following account of the attack is from the North *China Herald* of the 11th of June.

"The whole (Chinese imperial) fleet ran up abroad of Chin-keang and opened a very heavy fire upon the stockades and junks along the banks of the river—this was returned with spirit. The position of the insurgents however is so admirable, that nothing but a land force, (and a very effective one too), will ever be able to dislodge them. They have fortified the heights overlooking the river with some very heavy guns, and as soon as we were fairly abreast of them, they favoured us with a specimen of their gunnery, that was any thing but pleasant. I was of course anxious to go in and win, and volunteered to steer the *Agnes* into action, but the first shot struck just under the stern of the ship throwing the spray over the wheel; the second went between the main and mizen just over my head, and had we not got out of range as soon as we did, the probability is the third would have left me without a head! On tacking and standing back past the heights, we were again favored: one shot going into the cabin and knocking the second officer's chest into a bundle of firewood, and another going into the forcastle like a bull into a China-shop. All this time we were not idle I can assure you, but every vessel was firing as fast as possible. At last, the powder being nearly expended, we withdrew; and are now lying about one and a half mile from the town. The casualties on our side are three killed and two wounded. The loss of the insurgents cannot be ascertained.

"During the engagement 6,000 Imperialists were lying within 3 miles of Chin keang foo, who coolly looked on without attempting to aid the attacking force, or the result might have been different. The writer is of opinion, that a thousand determined men would soon make themselves masters of Chin keang, but does not think a hundred thousand such troops as are about them would effect anything. Many red buttoned mandarins are in the imperial fleet, whose occupation is divided between *sleeping and smoking*. In the above named action the *Antelope* was much cut up in her rigging and and the *Dewan* had her flying jib boom away besides other damage;—the lorchas are useless, their firing being rather promiscuous several of their shot striking friends and enemies."

After quoting the above, the Overland *Friend of China* observes:—"So much for the battle, which, had it had another result, might have lent a different hue to the fortunes of the Tartars. From private letters we learn that 'the mercenary fleet' had all returned to Shanghae. The Editor of the *Herald*, without a remark on the *importance* of this fact, thus quietly announces it in a supplement to his paper on the 18th ult.

"It will be observed that the *Dewan*, *Antelope*, and *Agnes* are returned from Chin keang. The reason for this, we hear, is to effect some provision for widows and orphans of Europeans killed in action, fighting on the side of the imperialists. Such a proceeding, we suppose, is a novel idea to the Chinese authorities."

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

WE are indebted to our contemporary of the *Colombo Observer* of the 25th July for the following Extracts from the English papers of the 24th June, which reached Colombo on the 22d ultimo. Our contemporary observes "the intelligence received on this occasion from the Levant leaves us in great anxiety which can only be allayed by the arrival of the succeeding Mail. Our last advices from Malta left the combined British and French Fleets in order of Battle, with their Guns double-shotted, a steamer a-head, and ready for what might happen; and accounts from Alexandria represent the Russians as having actually crossed the Pruth. The Peace of the world hangs in the Balances. Let us hope that it may be preserved without any undue concessions to the barbarian insolence of Russia."

(*From the Atlas for India.*)

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the 8th to the 24th of June.*)

HOME AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th instant the adjourned debate on the Government of India was resumed by Mr. Blackett, who made a strong attack upon the East India Company, contending that Sir J. W. Hogg had left unanswered the case made out by Mr. Bright. Mr. T. Baring advocated immediate legislation, Sir H. Maddock and Mr. D. Seymour assailed the Government plan; and Mr. Hume while to a large extent defending the Company, urged the necessity for further inquiry. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

On the 10th, Mr. Layard, instead of bringing on his motion about the affairs of Turkey, contented himself with asking whether considering the importance of the subject, the Government would allow him a day to bring the question forward. Lord Palmerston said that in the absence of Lord John Russell he could make no such arrangement. Soon afterwards Lord John came in and declined fixing a day, but said he would see if an opportunity could be found. Has Mr. Layard taken fright at the boldness of his proposed step? or has he been earwigged by the Government, whose conduct will not bear ventilation? Whatever is the explanation, we are sorry to see Mr. Layard in such a false position.

On the 13th, the expected interpellations of the Marquis of Clanricarde and Mr. Layard, with respect to the Turkish question, came off in the House of Lords and Commons. Lord Clarendon stated that the French and English fleets had sailed under precisely the same orders, and a similar answer given by Lord John Russell. Thus as we anticipated, Mr. Layard has run no risk of damaging either himself or the Ministry, by contributing to public enlightenment upon a matter that the Cabinet would prefer being enveloped in darkness, thick enough to conceal their own incompetency and blundering.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The only important matter in connexion with the Turkish affair is the sailing of the combined fleets of Great Britain and France towards the Dardanelles, that is to say, our squadron has left Malta to join that from France. The fact is the more important as it is the first patent act showing the agreement that exists between the two leading powers on this serious question; notwithstanding which, however, the Paris Bourse has been under the influence of a panic of no longer duration than has for a long time happened, the cause for which may be traced to the numerous rumours as to the real state of things. The question therefore, resolves itself into this: Will the occupation of the Principalities by Russia be looked upon as a *casus belli*? France is inclined to consider it such, and would act accordingly, if our own pusillanimous Cabinet agreed with her. We doubt this however, and fear that Russia will be allowed to gain a permanent footing in the Principalities, which, becoming a *fait accompli*, she will be left to proceed on the path she has chalked out for herself. In Turkey much activity is displayed, the arming and marching of troops is the order of the day, and the Pasha of Egypt has sent over to Constantinople the best of his generals, Solyam Pasha, well known for his military exploits in the Syrian campagn. The last *ultimatum* of Russia has also been rejected by the Porte. On the other hand, the Emperor Nicholas is not asleep; he is playing upon the Hospodars, and the Divan has also despatched an envoy to Jassy and Bucharest. A memorandum has been deliverd to the ministers of the Great Powers at Constantinople, in which the Divan expresses its resolution to maintain its rights, declares its intentions in favour of the Christian subjects of the empire, and appeals to the powers parties to the Treaty of 1841, &c. The different phases of the question are likely to be summed up thus: Rejection of the *ultimatum*, occupation of the Principalities, fresh negotiations, and an amicable arrangement of some sort, in which it were to be wished that something should be done to prevent Russia having it in her power to risk, as she constantly has done, the peace of the world, in order to gratify her inordinate ambition. The general impression prevails that peace will be maintained.

(*From the London Times*, 18*th June.*)

The Turkish Question—The Turkish government, under the direction of Redschid Pacha, and with the support of the foreign ambassadors, has proceeded to prepare for war with all the means at its disposal. But, while it has appealed, not without some success, to the martial ardour of its Mussalman subjects, we have reason to believe that the Turkish government contemplates the promulgation of a most important act for the protection and extension of all the religious liberties enjoyed by every sect of Christians within its dominions. This instrument, it is said, will be in the form of a public act addressed to the Patriarchs of the Churches in the East, but including in its provisions all the Christian churches, Greek, Latin, Armenian, and Protestant. As far, therefore, as a matter essentially affecting the relations of the Porte with its own Christian subjects of an engagement to foreign Powers, it will embrace the interests of all the Christian States in connexion with respective fellow Christians in the East, and it will remove every pretence for the separate interference of Russia in defence of the Greek clergy. Such an edict, recognizing and confirming at once and without restriction the rights and immunities enjoyed now and of old by the Christian subjects of the empire, would be a charter of religious toleration; and a charter of absolute religious toleration in Turkey is the door to civil equality and the pledge of national independence. It annihilates at a blow the pretension of Russia to religious supremacy in the East, and it places the rights of the Christian population on their natural basis,—namely, the growing power and intelligence of the Christian races themselves, sanctioned by the approval and support of all foreign Christian Powers. The possibility of a pacific revolution of this nature reveals one of the most extraordinary changes this age has witnessed. And, at the very moment when an *ultimatum* from St. Petersburgh demands a specific convention from Turkey on this subject, it is probable that the intention of the Sultan will be proclaimed to grant, of his own free will and mere motion, a more general edict of toleration than Russia herself has proposed or required. If this intention be realized, it not only opens a prospect of future improvement and stability among the Christian populations of Turkey, but it affords the Emperor of Russia a last opportunity of withdrawing without discredit from the position he has assumed.

From the Home News.

THE question of peace or war still remains unsolved. We have elsewhere given the substance of a circular notice addressed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to Foreign Courts, in which the position assumed by Russia throws the responsibility of consequences upon those Powers who have suffered the affair to resolve itself into its present shape. In the meanwhile telegraphic messages announce the arrival of the Russian courier at Constantinople, and the firm and final rejection by the Sublime Porte of the Russian ultimatum. By the last intelligence we learn that Lord Carlisle was on his way to

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe ; so that at all events ample preparations are making for the worst. In Turkey the utmost enthusiasm prevails, Troops are in movement, regiments are raising, and the population—more especially the Greek population —exhibits a fixed determination to support the Sultan to the last.

Amongst the reports which have come from day to day, it is stated that, without waiting for preliminaries, the Russians actually crossed the Pruth on the 14th instant, to occupy the Principalities of the Danube. She maintains that this step does not constitute a casus belli. The Sultan has also made his representations to Foreign Courts, who are thus by both parties constituted into a tribunal of opinion, without the power to adjudicate the differences. The French and English fleets are prepared at the entrance of the Dardanelles to support the Sultan, and there is no disguise as to the view taken by the Great powers of the Russian occupation of the principalities, which they unanimously regard as a legitimate casus belli.

From these entangled circumstances it is not easy to draw a clear or intelligible conclusion. There is no doubt that matters look more menacing than they did a fortnight ago; but we do not relinquish our faith in the pacific settlement. Russia has always the means of escaping from the difficulty which she has herself created; and as the immediate effect of hostilities with Turkey would be to gather alliances round that empire which must considerably strengthen her means of defence, and improve her future resources, it is not improbable that the sinister policy of the Autocrat will realize greater advantages in peace than could be at present derived from precipitating Europe into war.

Messrs. Scott Russell and Co. are rapidly progressing in their arrangements for the commencement of the works on the gigantic steamer for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company; the contract specifies that the ship shall be afloat in October 1854.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

(From the Colombo Observer, June 25.)

We quote the following from the Malta Times of June 28th as shewing the enthusiasm of the Turks :—

"A private letter from Constantinople states that the enthusiasm of the Turks is universal. The boatmen of the Bosphorus have offered to sell their boats, to give the proceeds to the public treasury, and to go and fight with the army. It is positively stated, says the same letter, that the Porte will not abandon the position it assumed in order to accept the mediation of Austria, without the consent and adhesion of France and England."

The following is from the Malta Times of the 22nd :—

"A letter from Constantinople, dated 14th instant, published yesterday in a Supplement to the Portafoglio, says, that the plan of Russia for invading Modavia is to throw two bridges over the Pruth, one at Husch, and the other at Faltschi, at the same time that the troops should invade Dot bridgia on the Danube, throwing several bridges to Isakitscha, others from Ismail to the island of Cstal and from this island to the banks of Tultcia, Ottoman territory. The Russians, the letter say, have in readiness 36,000 waggons of stores in Ismail, Kartal, and Reni ; 40 gun-boats on the Danube, each armed with a gun of heavy calibre, besides two, of smaller size ; 64,000 men encamped in the environs of Ismail, and 50,000 round about Gritsheny. Steamers and boats are continually transporting troops, ammunition and provisions from Odessa and the other Russian ports in Ismail, where are concentrated the principal deposits, which could, in less than four hours, by the means of the above-mentioned bridges, pass into Tultcia.

"On the 9th instant Mehemet Bey, a Tunisian general, arrived at Constantinople on a special mission from the Bey of Tunis, with reference to troops and money, which that prince offers to the Sultan. On the evening of the 11th the Caradoc arrived with Despatches for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the day following the French steamer Chaptal with despatches for the French Ambassador, M. de La Cour, from Marseilles. The American frigate Cumberland arrived on the 6th instant, having on board Commodore Stringham Commander-in-chief of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. Baron de Bruck, the new Austrian internuncio arrived at Constantinople on the 14th instant.

"The French steamer Heron left on the 12th instant to rejoin the squadron under Admiral La Susse. The Austrian steamer Skiled, which was expected at Constantinople from Galatz, with a European mail, by way of Vienna, and letters from that city to the 3rd June, had arrived without correspondence or passengers. The Schild was unable to advance further than Sulina, in consequence of the unusual shallowness of the Danube, which had been occasioned by the Russians having sunken a number of old boats filled with stones, for the purpose of cutting off the communication of Turkey with Europe by the Vienna route. By this act 300 vessels, laden with grain, are prevented leaving."

It seems to us that the act of the Russians in cutting off the communication of Turkey with Europe and interferring with the navigation of the Danube is not only an act of war against Turkey, but a serious offence against Austria and other European Nations. From Austria however Russia probably knows that she has little to fear. After what is recorded above our readers will not be surprised to learn that from Alexandria news arrived by last Mail that the Russians had rejected all offers of mediation. It is difficult now to see how the peace of the world can be preserved. By the ordinary laws of Nations Turkey would be justified in declaring War at once and prosecuting it with the utmost vigour, but she must consult her allies and protectors in every step she takes, and many sacrifices will be made by English Statesmen especially to preserve the blessings of peace.

The following articles on the Policy of Russia and the insolent note of Nesselrode we take from the Malta Times of 22nd and 28th June respectively :—

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

(From the Malta Times, June 23.)

Many have been the sultry days in Malta in which from the lowering appearance of the sky, we thought that a thunderstorm was impending, if not inevitable, and in which we have been assured that nothing would come of it all—because the wind was from the Scirocco, or somewhere in the East. The same prophecy we are now ourselves inclined to apply to the heavy, anxious, and disturbed state of the political horizon in the East, as reported to us on the arrival during yesterday of the *City of London*, with news from Constantinople of the 14th inst. Spite of the lowering aspect of the atmosphere in that quarter, we do not apprehend that war will inevitably ensue, and yet nothing short of actual declaration of war can be graver that what has already occurred. The Emperor of Russia has ratified all Prince Menschikoff's acts, and in sending, by a special Envoy, a fresh and *last ultimatum*, has declared that in the event of the Porte's not accepting this, and not placing itself under the *benevolent* guidance which Russia is bent upon offering it from the kindest and best of motives, the Emperor will order his armies to penetrate the territories of the Turkish power, to carry on war therein; the consequences and responsibility of which, the Emperor adds, the Porte must bear, for its obstinacy in obliging Russia to obtain by force what it failed to obtain by diplomacy. There is truly nothing new under the sun : for few can fail to see in this message, the tone and temper of language which naturally suggested themselves to the fabulous wolf in his conversation with the lamb. The Porte has refused to be devoured : it remains to be seen whether Russia will cross the stream to obtain by force what it has failed to get by diplomacy. The Turks are in the mean time, holding out no lamb-like attractions to the wolf for they are preparing to resist, in true earnest. In their refusal to accede to the terms of Russia, they have shown a firmness which does them credit : and if only equally prompt and resolute on the field of battle, we should have little fear of the result. The fleets of England and France had arrived, we are told, almost at the same time at Besika Bay not far from the mouth of the Dardanelles, ready to enter these at a moment's warning. The news of their arrival in the immediate vicinity of the Dardanelles had infused much hope and animation in Constantinople. They certainly have in their power to do much towards securing a continuance of peace. To return to the thought with which we began,—it is the absolute rockiness, the treelessness of this place which often enough keeps off storms—it is the unmistakeably positive character of this place as that of sultriness, which keeps from it many a heavy fall of rain, which we see pouring down at sea at no great distance. And if war does break out in the East, it will occur from the want of something equally defined, equally positive, equally determinate, on the part of England and France. If these two great powers instead of merely agreeing to support Turkey in some vague, undefined way, had said to Russia, your demands are so preposterous that if you advance your armies one single step towards enforcing them, we must and shall, *ipso facto*, declare and wage war with you, we should have felt perfectly confident that Russia would not dare to expose herself to so formidable a coalition. If she does now push on, it will be because she really does not expect that they will meet her at the threshold. In the meantime, some advantage may occur to her, some bit of territory, a certain amount of influence may have passed within her iron grasp.

The Russian Envoy, who bore the last ultimatum, was to stay in Constantinople till the 17th or 18th of the month, and hostilities were to commence on the part of Russia some weeks later. Accordingly there is still ample time for an arrangement, and for the friendly intervention of other powers. But if after all, words come to blows, we can do no less than express our fervent hope that Russia may get as complete a repulse and as downright a thrashing as may effectually serve to humble her proud overbearing spirit.

LATEST NEWS FROM TURKEY.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter to a Mercantile House here from their Correspondent at Alexandria :—

(Extract from a letter dated Alexandria, 2d July.)

"By a steamer arrival this morning from Constantinople it is reported that Russia will accept no mediation in the question she has with Turkey, and appears determined to impose all her claims by force of arms.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

Dear Friend,—The following letter was lately addressed, by me, to a friend, in the hope of inducing him to seek the salvation of his soul.—Under the impression that it may, with the Divine blessing, be the means of benefitting others, I beg to tender a copy of it, for insertion in your columns, should you think it suitable. W. H. P.

July, 30th 1853.

My Dear,——You say, "*I am not a Christian : would to God that I were.*"—This is a sad avowal, and should cause you the most acute uneasiness.—What does the assertion involve ? Just lend me your ear for a moment, for I am most anxious to do you good, if possible :—it means nothing less than this,—"I have no interest whatever in the atonement of Christ ;—I am living under the curse of God.—For me there is no happiness, either here, or hereafter.—While here, all I do, or say, or think, or feel—all my successes, plans, projects, endeavours, profits,—all, every thing, is under the withering curse of an angry God. I may be cut off at any moment suddenly ! Then comes "everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord !" Unending,—unbearable, —unmitigated,—excruciating torment, *for ever !*— The fearful and unbelieving, shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone,—which is the Second Death."—Rev. xxi.—A death that shall never die !" Such, then, alas is your dangerous position, on your own shewing !—How terrible !

But, let me ask you, *Why are you not a Christian ?* —Whose fault is it ? God asks you to become one ; He has done, and is still doing, every thing in His power, with reverence be it spoken,—to induce you to become one.—"He gave up His Son to die,—so generous was His love." He asks you, simply, to *Believe, and live.*—You are not required to do any thing, but simply to "believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and be saved."—Why don't you believe ?—Why do you choose death, rather than life ?"—If I were to offer you a present of a draft for Rs. 10,000, would you not accept of it,—and thank me, too, most cordially, for it ? Yet, when God offers you joys unspeakable, and full of glory, "you say,—"No, I care not for these things : I can get on very well without them.—God may be my enemy, and eternally finish me, if He will ; it matters not.—Heaven has for me no attractions ; Hell no terrors !"—How infatuated must that man be,—who, deliberately and contunially,—by word and deed,—talk and conversation,—sustains a character so depraved as this !

"Turn ye, turn ye," for why will ye die ?—saith the Lord.—Seek ye the Lord, while He may be found ; call ye upon Him, while he is near.—Let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts ; and let him turn unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him ; even to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.— Wash you,—make you clean ; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes ; cease to do evil ; learn to do well.—Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow.—Come unto me ;—whosoever will, let him come and take of the water

of life freely.—Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out.—Ask, and ye shall receive: seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.—God so loved the world, that he gave his only begottea Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your father, which is in heaven, give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.—Behold, I stand at the door and knock,—if any man hear my voice, and open the door,—I will come In to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.—Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thon goest.—Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsover a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Behold, now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation.—Whosoever shall call upon the Name of Lord shall be saved."

I have transcibed the foregoing passages of Scripture, to show you how clear it is, that it will be your ewn fault,—and only yours,—if you come short of everlasting life and glory,—and have to endure everlasting shame and misery.—Ponder the subject well; consider it fully; and pray, when the great white throne shall be set up, and *The Judge* shall then, once for all, preside, at the world's dread Assize, you may have the joyful invitation, addressed to yourself,—"Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." That this may, indeed, be the case; and that, through the righteousness of the Saviour, we may meet in heaven, and so "be for ever with the Lord," is the earnest prayer of. Yours very truly,

W. H. P.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE beg to acknowledge the following sum, received on behalf of the "London City Mission."

Alfred Lyon, Esq..... Rs. 5

STATE OF EUROPE.—The state of Europe, it will be seen from copious extracts we have made from the periodic press, is still more critical than ever; and there is every probability of war having already commenced between the Turks and Russians,—the menacing attitude of the latter and the defensive posture assumed by the former scarcely allow us to hope for anything else. England and France are at present united; and their combined fleets, which are at the mouth of the Dardanelles, would leave the Russian Navy in the Black Sea so little chance of success, that the Northern Autocrat will have, for the present, to content himself with seizing the Danubian provinces, and leave Constantinople for a more favourable opportunity. It is not likely England will advise the Turks to go to war to drive the Russians back from the Danube; or if they attempted it without a corps of French or English Engineers—which would be equalent to a declaration of war—they would be unable to succeed in doing so.

The India Charter Bill, it will be observed, has been read a first time, and is progressing through Parliament; nor does it seem likely that it will undergo any material change in its progress. It is a mere compromise; and, like all other compromises, expresses the opinion of no one, and is thoroughly satisfactory to no one; but, for the sake of union and peace, we have to submit in the world to many such things. The Court of Directors and their party would throw it out if they thought they could bring back Lord Derby; and the Manchester party would reject it, if they thought that their doing so would not be the means of letting him in. There seems, however, to be a neutral Conservative party, who, led by Sir Robert Inglis, go along with the ministry; and Joseph Hume leads a strong body of Radicals to support them on the left.

The China news is very important, and the defeat of the Mercenary English American and Portuguese naval force before Chinkeang-fu, by the Insurgents has, sealed the fate of the Tartar dynasty; and the only danger now to their cause is intestine dissension.

SOME remarks lately made by us under the head of "Retribution," seem not to have been rightly apprehended by our contemporary. He refers to them somewhat derisively, as though the sentiments they conveyed were so trite, and so universally unquestioned, as to make the formal statement of them ridiculous. Nevertheless, while professing to reproduce these views, he in reality enunciates sentiments that are as wide as possible from those which were stated by us. He says, for instance: "Without any wish to treat either the *Guardian* or any of our readers to a sermon on morals, we may say that never yet in our experience did we see a man do wrong, where the evil he does is not duly punished with temporal retribution.' It is not from any disposition to criticise, or to recriminate, that we refer to the above expressions, but because we feel it due to ourselves to say that they are not in harmony with any views that we entertain on the subject of Retribution.

That the actions of men are attended or followed by a certain measure of retribution in this life, is generally admitted. Many of those who admit it are, however, but little influenced by it, and show by their conduct that this truth is very seldom before their minds.

Especially do they fail to feel the power of it, when the case is of the class cited by us; when an individual seeks to serve God in a path different from that which God had chosen for him. A case, for instance, like that of Jonah, who was very willing to preach the word of God, at any personal cost, in the land of Judea, but who had no heart to go and preach it at Nineveh; or like that of the prophet who, on Horeb, the Mount of God, heard a voice saying unto him, What dost thou here, Elijah!

Perceiving that, as a general rule, some measure of temporal suffering waits upon misconduct, some persons have hastened to the extraordinary conclusion that the awards of God are all distributed in this world, and that there is to be no judgment after death. Extraordinary, because there is, after all, such a large remainder of misconduct that meets no chastisement here below; there are so many oppressors that flourish like a green bay-tree, and die affluent—serene and full of honors, and there is so much affliction that falls to the lot of those that excel in virtue. Now the consideration of these things has led some to deny that God interests himself at all in the affairs of men; and it would lead many to do so were, it not for the *intimations* of divine justice conveyed in the afore-mentioned instances of Retribution. The combination of these two classes of facts corroborates revelation, and induces most thinking persons to look forward to a day wherein "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.'

We are at a loss to understand how any one who has had opportunities of observing the course of events in this world, can say, "Never did we see a man do wrong, where the evil he does (did?) is (was?) not duly punished with temporal retribution." If it be so, that every transgressor meets with his due punishment here below, then need earthly governments not mourn over the numbe of criminals that escape detection—they sh be duly punished. Grant this truth, affliction becomes our sure guide to g and, with the three friends of Job, we ascertain the measure of a man's culpabi by the degree of his suffering. But, up this principle we should be obliged to loo upon many of the slaves in America as amongst the greatest monsters that ever made the earth to groan by their crimes; and up many of the slave-owners of America as men singularly exempt from the vices of humanity. If due punishment in this life invariably follows the violation of God's laws, then may the editor of the *Telegraph & Courier* spare himself the indignant concern awakened in him by the oppressions and cruelties to which slaves in America are subject; at least, he may so far console himself with respect to them, as to to desist from his avowed attempt to make the American Missionaries in Bombay the objects of public opprobrium.

In the course of his remarks, however, he kindly supposes that they (the Missionaries) have not come hither of their own choice, but because they were sent here. But the case of Protestant Missionaries is different from that of Jesuits. These last, at the very outset, take a vow of obedience to the Superior of the Order, which obliges them at every period of their life to go whithersoever, and do whatsoever he shall ordain. But a Protestant is not bound by any earthly superior, or body, to become a Foreign Missionary. His own choice and his own sense of duty determine the field of his labors.

If our contemporary still insists that a greater measure of guilt and of "Phariseeism" attaches to that Society with which the American Missionaries are connected, than with themselves, we beg to bring to his notice the fact that the Rev. Lyman Beecher, the father of Mrs. Stowe, and the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, her husband, are corporate members of that Society; and three of her brothers, all in the ministry, are honorary members of the same; and that few persons have lent a more powerful and cordial aid to that Society, or have more earnestly labored to induce young men to connect themselves with it, as Foreign Missionaries, than those to whom we have now referred. Yet the world well knows that these men are sincere friends of the slave; and though no member of this family has ever been in the Slave States to preach, we doubt whether those who know them would deem it fitting to stigmatize them by the name of Pharisees.

The *Telegraph and Courier*, in a more recent article, professes to think that the *Guardian* advocates a line of conduct diametrically opposite to that which was pursued by Pau-

The *Guardian* has been, and is, ready to go as far as any in asserting the obligation resting upon the servants of Christ to pursue the path of duty in the face of danger and of death. But the reference to Paul is an unfortunate one for our opponent. Paul ever acted upon the command referred to by us, "if they persecute you in one city, flee to another;" and upon the principle referred to by us, that unnecessary martyrdom is not to be courted. He would have been the last to go to a place where the liberty to preach what he believed to be the gospel, would have been denied him. At Philippi he was put in prison; by supernatural means God intimidated the magistrates, so that they gave him his liberty on condition that he would depart out of that city. He accepted the condition and left Philippi. His conduct was similar at Lystra. He remained in prison, or rather under surveillance at Rome two years; but he was visited by great numbers, and enjoyed opportunities of preaching the gospel. Peter, also, when he was liberated from the prison in Jerusalem, left that city in order to save his life. And concerning our Lord himself, it is said that "he would not walk in Jewry because the Jews sought to kill them." And in a later period of his life, "he walked no more openly among the Jews," for the same reason.

Supposing that there had been in the days of the apostles, regions containing hundreds of millions of unevangelized inhabitants, where they could have preached the gospel unmolested, can we suppose, with the above facts in view, that they would have neglected these regions, and gone to countries where they would have been deprived of their liberty? We cannot suppose it. Much as they knew the advantages that would result from the exhibition of Christian fortitude and invincibility under persecution, yet did they never court persecution. It was only when Apostolic Christianity had degenerated into fanaticism, that men spontaneously presented themselves to the magistrates to be put to death as Christians.

With regard to the statement that the Church has been silent on the subject of American Slavery, it has been made thoughtlessly and unjustly. It is an untrue statement; and there are those among us who are prepared to show that the Church in America has not only been speechful, but active in the cause of negro emancipation.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.—Bombay is going fast a-head. The population is increasing, and trade flourishing; we have a railway, and we are expecting very soon to have an electric telegraph and now it seems we are also to have a Sunday Newspaper. The inmates of a daily paper printing office, that could rejoice in a weekly holiday between Saturday and Sunday evenings, are now no longer to enjoy that privilege; but, worse than American slaves, are to be kept going round in the mill, Sunday and Saturday, without a day for recruiting the body, or refreshing and cultivating the mind, or if they refuse are to be thrown out of employment and consigned to beggary and starvation. Such are the tender mercies of a section of our modern liberals. A certain portion of the community is doomed to endless toil in order to relieve the *ennui* of those who are too lazy to dress and go to church; or, who having thrown off all regard for religion, want something to help them to divert away their minds from the solemn realities of eternity. We by no means say that there are not worse ways of spending the time than in reading a Sunday newspaper. However, we have never yet learned that those who are most exemplary in the duties of morality and religion need such an aid; or that those who neglect the Bible, and have taken to the Sunday newspaper, have been any ways famed for the purity of their moral conduct, or want of devotion to the tippling-shop; and, leaving out at present all those higher considerations, which we have brought forward on previous occasions and may again soon take an opportunity of referring to, we cannot, for reasons such as these even, view this new attempt to divert away the minds of Christians from the legitimate duties of the Lord's-day, with any thing but feelings of pain and sorrow.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA AND THE POPE.—For some years back the Archbishop of Goa and the Pope have been in a state of perpetual warfare. The combatants on the side of the former have been the Goa priests, found all along this coast, and in the Madras territories; and those on the Pope's side have been the Missionaries and Bishops sent directly from Rome, belonging, we believe, chiefly to the Jesuit body. Accompanied with the usual light troops of articles in the newspapers, and occasional riots, the main bodies of these two armies are now carrying on the conflict in the courts of law. Our Supreme Court has been occupied with the subject; and the Company's Courts in Madras have had several cases brought before them, some of which, according to the glorious uncertainty of the law, have been decided one way, and some another, though the grounds in all are the same. The policy of the Generals of the Pope's army is the Fabian—that is, to avoid a general engagement, and cut off their enemies in detail. Instead of summoning the Archbishop of Goa before the Court, and making him show grounds for attempting to interfere with the property of Roman Catholics residing within the Company's territories, they are attacking the parish priests in detail, thinking that the defence is more likely to fail in the hands of a poor man than those of a high dignitary. The Madras Sudder, however, has had the presumption to dictate to his Infallible Holiness a different way of conducting the warfare; and in a case that came lately before them, would not take cognizance of it all, because the Archbishop of Goa had not been summoned, and made a party in the defence. The tactics of the Jesuits have thus been in that Presidency thoroughly baffled, and if they want to proceed farther they must summon the Archbishop of Goa, and fight against all the influence of the Crown of Portugal, to whom the English, it is alleged, have by treaty conceded the chief management of the affairs of Roman Catholics in these districts. As sincere Protestants, it will be seen that we have an interest in the question, and that it is now no trifling difference whether we have to deal with men trained in the wiles of Rome, who are professedly seeking to subject all Christians to their iron yoke, or with those who are content with the management of their own people. May we not conjecture that the Zillah Judge in Madras, who decided in favour of the Pope's claim, was an ultra-Protestant, and that the fear of allowing his religion to influence him on the bench, was the reason of his giving in to the monstrous doctrine that all Catholics are, as such, obliged to do exactly as the Pope bids them. He had never, it is to be supposed, heard of any such things as the liberties of the Gallican, Spanish and other Churches? Though the English allow Mulavis and Cazis to settle the affairs of Mahomedans, they would hardly allow an emissary from the Sherif of Mecca to come in and deprive one Cazi of his place and appoint another, without their leave, and also contrary to the will of the people. Sir Erskine Perry put down speedily, not long ago in Bombay, such a pretender; and we have no doubt that all others in British India, who should make the same attempt would meet with a similar fate. What reason, then, is there why the Government should allow foreigners to come in and interfere with their Roman Catholic, more than with their Mahomedan subjects?

PARSI ANTIQUITIES.—We have referred, in the preceding article, to the progress of investigation among the chief monuments of the Hindu antiquity. Scarcely less interesting are the efforts now so successfully made in Persian Archæology. The Zendávesta, or Sacred Book of the Parsis—has been known to European scholars for more than seventy years; but the French version by Anquetil du Perron, and its German counterpart, published by Kleuker, have been far from trustworthy guides to its real signification. The lamented Burnouf, of Paris, laboured long and successfully in the elucidation of the Zend literature; and two living scholars are about to furnish us with the results of their zealous studies in the same field. Professor Westergaard, of Copenhagen, has completed the printing of the second part of an edition of the Zendavesta, which contains the *Vispard* and *Yasht*. Professor Spiegel has completed an edition of the Vendidad (the most important part of the Zendavesta.) The German translation of this has also appeared. The Pehlvi (or Huzvaresh) version accompanies the Zend text. Professor Spiegel promises us a full dissertation on Iran Antiquities. His German version of the Vendidad has an introduction extending to 56 pages, which we find to be full of important matter. It is intimated that Burnouf left, at his death, a complete vocabulary of the Zend language in MS., and that there are some hopes of its being published.

The German Orientalists, we perceive, heartily welcome the accession of Parsi labourers to the great field of Oriental research. In the Journal of the German Oriental Society they insert the prospectus of the Zend Dictionary, which our townsman, Mr. Dhanjibhái Framji, intends to publish; and they express the hope that other Parsis will come forward with equal zeal.

This leads us to a point closely connected with the subject we are discussing. Our Parsi friends have been all in a buzz for some weeks about the decypherment and translation of an inscription at Haji-abad in Persia, which dates from almost the middle of the third century, A. D. The French Orientalist, De Sacy, was able to decypher and translate a part of the inscription which had been copied by Niebhur; and two of our Parsi townsmen—Dastur Peshutanji Behramji, and Mr. Dhanjibhai Framji—have decyphered and translated the whole, from the transcripts supplied by Ker Porter and Westerguard. They have been guided by De Sacy, and the alphabets of Mr. E. Thomas, who has devoted much time to Pehlvi numismatology. With these aids the *decypherment* is not very difficult: but the *translation* is much more so. Both of the parties intend to publish the results of their labours in the Journal of the Bombay Asiatic Society; but in the meantime, since the appearance of the Dastur's in a Gujarati Magazine, a brisk war of articles and pamphlets has being going on. Two public meetings—both largely attended by Parsis—have been held to discuss the value of the Dastur's labours; and a pamphlet of 44 pages, now lying on our table, gives the result of the meetings, along with pithy comments thereon.

We do not farther enter into the subject. The matter is important, as it betokens a quickening of the Parsi mind, when a literary question can arouse so much interest. Many of our Parsi townsmen are now busy at Pehlvi; and we shall hope to see the results ere long. With regard to Mr. Dhanjibhai Framji

and the Dastur, we hold both to be highly worthy of commendation for their zeal in study; and we trust that henceforth there will exist only a friendly rivalry between them, which shall impel each to do his utmost in the elucidation of the interesting but somewhat dark point which they have selected for inquiry.

We are indebted to the private letter of a friend for the following interesting notices of the good work going on amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland:—

"I was in Dublin with a friend a few months ago, and attended some of the evening enquiring meetings. They were indeed most interesting, and the good-humoured discussion that went on between Mr. McArthey, the Missionary clergyman, and some Roman Catholics present was very interesting. One or two of the latter were evidently there to disturb the course of the meeting, and ask irrelevant questions. But these seemed to be well known to Mr. McArthey, and when their object was plainly visible they were forced to be quiet. One such, on one occasion, positively denied that on a certain occasion alluded to by Mr. McArthey, priests had bowed to the Image of Mary. Mr. McArthey averred that he had *seen* it done. His opponent again denied, saying that no priests ever did so. Whereupon Mr. Mapie, a well known converted Italian, got up and begged to inform the meeting that from actual teaching in the Jesuit College at Rome, he knew that Priests *must* bow to the image of the Virgin; it was part of their duty. He told the meeting that in Italy every means was used to impress the young with an idea of the power of the Virgin. He had been taught by his Jesuit masters to write letters telling the Virgin all his secret sins. These letters were left in a certain part of the Chapel, from whence, the boys were told, the Virgin took them. It was plain, however, that if the Virgin did take them, she communicated their contents to the priests. Mapie, therefore, though but a boy, thought he would keep his secrets to himself; so he wrote a letter telling his "dear mother' that he was sure she knew all his faults, and he did not repeat them, but merely asked her forgiveness. Next day he was told that he was "very cunning." This story perhaps enlightened some poor Roman Catholics as to the power of the Virgin,—it certainly silenced the caviller. Cardinal Wiseman sent a Mr. Hogan to visit the enquiring classes, and report what this movement in Dublin was, and act if possible as a drag on the wheels. Mr. Hogan attended the enquiring meeting, and joined in the arguments; but was so convinced by them, and impressed by the state of things, that he has returned to England professing himself a Protestant. The state of Ireland is a great cause of surprise among foreign priests, and we hear that meetings are to be held for the consideration of the best means of meeting the danger, in Birmingham, Paris, and Rome."

The Vedas.—Our readers must be familiar with the fact, that of late years there has been immense progress made in the various branches of Oriental investigation. We are becoming more and more what is called "Men of the Future," and every tongue speaks of the marvels we hope to see one day accomplished; yet, it is very remarkable that at the same time we are becoming far more than formerly, "Men of the Past." We resuscitate the buried dead of ancient days, and wring from them the secret of their history. The tombs of Egypt—the palaces of Assyria—the rock-inscribed autobiography of the old kings of Persia—the Vedas of India, have been, and are being, scanned with a sleepless curiosity. We are becoming familiar with the doings of races that lately were to us but great and mystic names. We begin to understand their thoughts and feelings—their joys and sorrows—their good and evil deeds. The discoveries that are made are not merely matters of dry antiquarian detail, but fraught with deep meaning to every attentive student of history, and of its subject—Man. Some of the researches that are now so successfully advancing have a directly practical bearing on the condition of the world. Surely the fact is one of practical importance, that at the very moment when the mental eye of India is being purged as with "euphrasy and rue," by contact with the literature, science, and religion of Europe, we are able to shed light into the innermost recesses of the hoar temple in which India worships, and disclose the real nature of the object of her adoration. For ages she bowed down before she knew not what: god or demon—it dwelt shrined, or shrouded, in *darkness* inaccessible.

For such reasons as these we unfeignedly rejoice over every new token of thorough investigation in Oriental antiquities. We are happy, therefore, in noting the fact that the last—the fourth—of the Vedas (which is known by the name of the Atharva Veda), is about to be published in Europe. We may remark that copies of the Atharva Veda are exceedingly rare even in India; the library of the Bombay Asiatic Society contains no copy, and we have never been fotunate enough to meet a Brahman who could give any satisfactory account of it. Only a few extracts from this Veda have yet been published, although the hymns are stated by Colebrooke to amount to more than 760: and the portions that have appeared have been mainly treatises appended to it (known to Orientalists by the name of *upanishads*), which are no proper part of the real Veda. On the proper Atharva Veda, Colebrooke gives us only three pages: and Roth in his excellent little work on the Literature and History of the Vedas, is quite as meagre. We are happy to state that the hymns (*Sanhitá*) of the Atharva Veda, are about to be published under the care of Professor Roth and Mr. W. D. Whitney, a pupil and friend of the Professor. We do not see it intimated that they mean; to supply a translation, but their edition will be a very complete one. It will not only contain the Sanskrit text, but exhibit parallel passages out of the other Vedas (the Atharva Veda is a great plagiarist, or repeater), short summaries of the contents of the hymns, a glossary of the names of the deities, plants, animals &c. that are mentioned; a dissertation on the com[illegible] and character of the Atharva Veda, [illegible] extracts, when such assistance is required from the grammatical and ritual treatises connected with it.

Such of our readers as take an interest in such matters are doubtless aware that Professor H. H. Wilson has given us an English translation of the first work of the Rig Veda, and the Sanskrit text and commentary as a separate work. The Sanskrit part will be contained in two or three volumes. The Sama Veda we have in Sanskrit and English from Dr. Stevenson; and in Sanskrit and German, accompanied with a copious vocabulary and index, from Dr. Benfey. The White Yajurveda is now appearing under the care of Dr. Albrecht Weber, of Berlin. We must not omit to mention a French version of the entire Rig Veda by M. Langlois—a work somewhat loose, but still highly useful.

ARRIVAL
OF THE OVERLAND MAIL
OF THE 8TH JULY.

The H. C. Steamer *Acbar*, Lieutenant Balfour, with the Overland Mail of the 8th ultimo, was signalled as entering the harbour at half-past eleven yesterday forenoon, and came to her moorings about three hours after. She left Aden at noon on the 28th July 1853.

The following is the list of the passengers who arrived by her.

Mr. H. Johnstone; Dr. Von Liebeg; and 2 return female servants.

Govt. Passengers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dansey, 1 child and servants; 1 Hospital Steward, 1st Bombay European Regt.; 1 Shroff of Eng. Dept.; 1 Distressed Seaman; 1 Discharged prisoner.

The Bi-monthly Mail of the 24th June is totally lost. The Vessel which left Aden with it on the 13th July having foundered. Mr. Hankins, Acting Master Indian Navy, in charge of the Mails. The Mate of an American Ship (a passenger) and 175 natives, crew and passengers, perished in her, only ten individuals, natives, having been drifted on shore in the long boat.

Vessels left at Aden.

H. C. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Commander Barker, I. N.
H. C. Schooner *Mahi*, Lieutenant King, I. N.
British Tar, a Coal Ship.
An American ship from Zanzibar.
The P. & O. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Madras* left for Suez on the morning of the 27th July.
The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Bombay* left for Galle on the evening of the 27th July.
The ensuing Mail (Bi-monthly) will be brought by the ship *British Tar*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Ministers have carried the second reading of the Government of India Bill by a majority of 182.

A very powerful fleet is assembled at Spithead, it is intended, should hostilities break out, to act in conjunction with a French fleet in the Baltic.

The increase of the public revenue for the past year is two millions sterling.

Turkey still continues the sole point of interest in foreign politics.

The Russian troops have crossed the Pruth.

The Austrians are undecided.

The Turkish Government is resolute. The [illegible] bined Fleets have probably anchored off Co[illegible] tinople. War is therefore imminent, if it ha[illegible] actually broken out.

A report had reached Alexandria via T[illegible] that the English Ministry had resigned.

TRANSLATIONS.

Agreeably to our promise, we proceed to devote some space to the subject of translations, and shall be obliged for such communications on this subject as our friends may favour us with. The two chief languages with which we have to do in this Presidency, are the Marathi and Gujarathi; and with one or other of these it is supposed that many of our readers are more or less acquainted. Our remarks will, indeed, apply in a considerable degree to the whole of the Northern family of Indian languages; but we shall not provoke the criticism of our brethren in Calcutta and on the Ganges, by remarking on those languages that fall within their province more than we can avoid. Far less shall we intrude upon the languages spoken in the South, which differ considerably in structure from those of the North.

The Passive Verb.

To those who have studied the languages of classical antiquity, or who derive all their knowledge of the general principles of Grammar from the modern languages of Europe, it may appear that a Passive voice is as necessary to a Verb as an Active, and that we might as well dispense with the latter as with the former. It is not strange, then, that men coming to the study of the languages of India with such a prepossession, should either find, or make a Passive voice in every language which they begin to study. The introduction of a Passive Verb into the vernacular languages of India seemed the more necessary, as it exists in the two classical languages studied by the Natives—the Sanscrit and the Persian. No one, however, who has read much in these two languages can have failed to remark that the Passive occurs much less frequently than it does in the languages of classical antiquity, or in the modern European languages. Various reasons may be assigned for this, but the fact is incontestable; even the Persian Poet Sady, who from his frequent rehearsal of all kinds of stories, would seem, in introducing them, frequently to require this voice, rarely employs the proper Passive of the Grammars,

with the Verb shudan, (شدن) "to become," but some one or other of the modes of expression to be immediately remarked on. In saying that in the vernacular languages of Northern India the Verb has no Passive, it must be carefully observed that we except what is sometimes called the Past Passive Participle. This Participle is not distinguished in form from the past tense of the Verb; just as our words "told," "taught," &c., serve a double purpose; so that we can equally well say "he taught," and "he is taught." To such a form in the Northern family of Indian languages, as is expressed in the last example, so far from objecting, we maintain, that it is the only true form, and that there is no other proper Passive, except that made up of the Past Participle, and the Verb "to be." It is to the introduction of the awkward, anomalous, and unidiomatic Passive made up of the Past Participle, and the Verb "to go," in Marathi Dzanen, (जाणें), and equivalent to the Hindi जाना and Gujarathi जावुं, that we object, and which from its frequent use in most translations of the Scripture, that have come under our eye, one would think to be a prominent and constituent part of all the Northern family of languages.

There is a translation of Berquin's "Children's Friend," into Marathi, by SadasivaKasinath, a very respectable native scholar, from English into Marathi, which will furnish us with a point of comparison for the illustration of this subject. After reading through the whole of the volume, containing about as much matter as the New Testament, we, though on the watch for curious points of Grammar, do not remember one instance of the construction in question. In referring for examples to the work, just mentioned, we quote from the first Edition;—not that we ourselves do not think the second, by Major Candy, an improvement on the first; but that we wish to avoid all European authority on the question we are discussing. The following; then, are the forms used for the Passive:—

1st. We have the Participle with the Verb "to be" (आहे). Thus, p. 383, last line, we have सांगितलें आहें कीं.—"It is said that." About the middle of the second page of the Preface we have योजिले आहेत "they have been selected." This form occurs frequently; and it may, we believe, be used with equal propriety in the Past tense, either with the termination double or not, as at the bottom of p. 77 and top of p. 78, where बांधली होती and बांधलेली होती are both used for "was tied," or "had been tied." The Present is often used, however, where in English we require the Past. There is a form of speech frequently employed in Persian, somewhat like this; but then the verb is, we believe, always plural, and the phrase corresponds rather to our Present Preterite, in the Active, than in the Passive voice, as گفته اند "literally they have said," which is one of the forms Sady constantly adopts instead of the proper Passive, "it is said."

2nd. Sady frequentlyalso uses the Present Indicative for the Passive, as حکایت کنند "they tell a story;" instead of "a story is told," corresponding to the Hindi कहते हैं and the Marathi ह्मणतात which may be used in the same way, and mean in English "they say," for "it is said," forming another easy substitute for the Passive voice, of which there is an example p. 79, line 3d from bottom, with हिला preceding, and to be translated "it is called." The Passive made up of the Past Participle; with the Verb जाणे in Marathi, can be used only with a few verbs, and then there is usually something peculiar in the meaning superadded, to what would result from a mere Passive. This the verb मारणे, unless coupled with ठार or जिवें, or some word that renders it unambiguous, does not of itself necessaeily mean "to kill;" and so in Gujarathi the word नाखे requires to be joined to मारवुं to convey that meaning. The phrase त्यानि त्यास मारिलें, in Marathi, will usually be understood to mean "he beat them;" but if we find त्यानें शत्रुस मारिलें literally "he smote the enemy," the word मारिलें is fixed down by the connection to mean, "he slew," just as in our English phrase the word "smite." Further, मारिला गेला can never mean "he was beat;" which, if it were a true Passive from मारणें, it must mean, but always when used "he was killed;" the same is the case with the corresponding phrase in Gujarathi मारे ओ गयो, and with मारा गया in Hindi, though neither in Hunter's Hindostani, nor in Thomson's Hindi Dictionary, does मारना in the Active voice mean "to kill;" the Hindi for "he was beat" is, उसने मार खाये; and the Marathi, त्यानि मार खाल्ले. The verb خوردن in Persian is used in a similar way as खाणे in Marathi, both meaning literally "to eat."

We have not yet done with this part of our subject, but must reserve the rest of our observations to a future opportunity.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—JULY 29.

—— The two items subjoined are furnished by the *Bombay Times*:—"The Monthly Journal of Medical Science for May contains the announcement that an old woman at Caraccas, named Mariquitta Orfile, has discovered a perfect remedy for the Black Vomit and Yellow Fever in the juice of the pounded leaves of the Verbena, given in small quantities three times a day, and injections of the same every two hours, until the bowels are emptied. Dr. Gavin, Caraccas, writes to the medical authorities in the West Indian Islands "that under this treatment few, or none, now die of these late fearful diseases," and that all the doctors of Caraccas have adopted it. The Verbena is a wild shrub, found almost every where in the West Indies."

"We observe also, from other recent medical periodicals, that the persistent administration of Chloroform in Traumatic tetanus, (or lock-jaw arising from wounds) has been attended with success of the most encouraging nature; three or four cases of recovery, under this treatment, from a disease, which but five years ago, was regarded as certainly fatal, are reported in the *Medical Times* for May. This is a subject of peculiar interest to us, for the disease is one unhappily of frequent occurrence in this country, and many of our readers as they trace these lines, will be conscious of the regretful thought, that had the remedy been earlier known, the hand of death had perhaps been stayed where long years gone—the life of many a gallant young spirit, dear to his friends, was yielded to the pressure of this insidious and truly ghastly disease."

—— A Peshawur correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* indulges in the following sarcasm:—"The Church Committee has lately shown a few feeble symptoms of life; they have bethought themselves of doing something, and are thinking, I believe, of intending to make some preparation towards setting on foot an arrangement which may eventually lead to a plan being proposed for taking into consideration the question of erecting a Church."

—— The following is from the *Benares Recorder*:—"Intelligence has been received in town of the recent death of Maharaja Benaik Rao, late of Poona, at Chitterkote in the district of Banda, by which a pension of 7 lakhs per annum lapses to Government.

His father, Amrit Rao, who was sent to Benares after the Deccan war of 1817-18, enjoyed a pension of of 8 lakhs during his life time, which was continued to the sons with a diminution of only one lakh; so that the family has received upwards of 2½ millions sterling of public money during the 35 years they have resided in the British territories.

We understand that there is likely to be a serious dispute about the succession to the Maharajah's accumulated wealth, which is said to amount to a very large sum. About 15 years ago he adopted a son, according to the rules of the Hindoo faith, named Narain Rao; but within the last few years, having reason to be dissatisfied with him, owing it is said to an alleged attempt on his life, he formally disinherited him, and adopted another son, named Madho Rao, who is now only 8 or 9 years of age.

No sooner had the Maharaja expired than Narain Rao, the disinherited son (assisted, it is said, by the late Maharajah's daughter) who had gained over the Sipahees on the establishment, took forcible possession of all the property and effects, placing all who opposed him under restraint. It will be seen hereafter what notice will be taken of the existing state of affairs, by the political Officers of Government, when the intelligence reaches them."

—— If the Brahminee bulls of Kashi are without any owners, as we suppose, were not the persons mentioned below justified in doing as they did?—"A batch of *Chamars* was sent to the Fauzdaree Adalut during the present week from Thana Rohunea, charged with having slaughtered a *Brahminee Bull*, and eaten the flesh of the sacred animal. It would appear that the Jolly Chumars are Residents of the village of Chittoopoor, about a mile to the southward of the Benares cantonments, and becoming tired of *Dall-Bhat*, took the opportunity of supplying themselves with wholesome beef. The men were sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and labor, commutable to a fine of 2 Rs. each."

SATURDAY,—JULY 30.

—— Bombay is to have a Sunday newspaper. It is to be published at the office of the *Telegraph and Courier*, and the first number, under the title of "The Oriental News," is to appear on Sept. 4th.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* speaks as follows. The Ferazi doctrines alluded to, are like those of the Wahabites:—"We acknowledge the receipt of the report on the Financial results of the Abkaree administration in the lower provinces. In the town of Culcutta the net income, comparing the collections with those of previous years, is Rs. 14,447, and this would have been larger but for the falling off in the sale of opium,—the first effects of placing the system of opium-licensing on an improved footing. From this it would seem that our fellow citizens have fled from opium to spirits—out of the frying-pan into the fire. In the second district, there appears to be a falling off in country spirits, consequent on the first introduction of a new scheme for licensing the Retail Vend of imported spirits, while there has been a corresponding improvement in the sale of opium. The falling off has been most conspicuous in Backergunge, with which the Board is by no means satisfied. In this district, however, as well as in Furreedpore, the Ferazi doctrines are said to be steadily progressing, and this may perhaps account for the deficit. In five new districts there has been a deficit of Rs. 9,638, and the declining state of the Revenue is ascribed to three causes—to the spread of Ferazi doctrines, the discontinuance of salt-advances, and the increased importation of European spirits and wines from Calcutta. From other districts similar returns are made; from the whole we regret to learn that the consumption of ardent spirits is on the increase; aud with the exception of those districts where the Ferazee doctrines prevail, opium has, under Government sanction, a ready sale. We could wish the Maine Law was introduced to check the progress of spirit-drinking and opium-eating amongst the people, and especially in some of those districts where such practices were up to a recent period almost unknown. It is a sad thing to think that any Government should encourage the sale of articles which must sap the foundation of the health and morals of its subjects, and favor the indulgence of habits which it is well known are the abettors of crime and the springs of misery."

—— A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes from Cuttack under date of the 9th instant:—"A melancholy event took place at Puri on the morning of the 6th instant:—This is the season in which the Pilgrim-hunters of that place hold the abominable and idolatrous festival called the *Ruth Jattra*, or Car festival. Finding a considerable diminution this year in the number of the Pilgrims, and wishing in consequence to impose upon the deluded people a higher rate of charges, Rajah Ram Chunder Deb, the Superintendent of the Great Pagoda, ordered the gates of the temple to be shut. The Pilgrims, amounting to several thousands, assembled in front of the high gate, and raised such a hue and cry, that the *Pundas* or priests of Juggurnauth were compelled to open the huge portals; upon which there was such a rush from the outside to see his Wooden godship,—the Lord of the Universe,—that several scores of poor pilgrims were thrown down and trampled upon; and when the police arrived, as they promptly did, to prevent further mischief, eighteen persons were found quite dead, and many more severely injured, and not likely to survive. A report of the circumstance was im-

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on 28 February, 2020

mediately forwarded to Mr. Drummond the Magistrate. It is not yet known what measures have been taken by his orders, but it is generally supposed that the Rajah will be punished, as he is indirectly the cause of the loss of so many lives."

—— The *Oriental Baptist* give the following interesting extract from a letter written in 1800 by Mr. Thomas, Missionary at Serampore :—"Brother Fountain was called away from us a few months since, and brother Grant about a year ago. But there remain now,—the indefatigable Carey, a man made on purpose for the work ;—Mr. Marshman, a good scholar, a circumspect Christian, a diligent, persevering man, with a soul easily put into motion by every fresh view of the abominations and perishing condition of the heathen, on one hand, and by every ray of hope of their salvation by any mean, on the other ;—Mr. Ward, a printer, a regular warm Christian, zealous without enthusiasm ; a man of a circumspect walk, with a care of souls upon him ; a man acquainted with the fulness and freeness of sovereign grace, and the efficacy of appointed ordinance ; one that ploughs, sows, and harrows, without forgetting the rain and the sun ; and one that remembers the rain and the sun, without forgetting to plough.—Mr. Brunsdon, a man of a warm heart, lively feelings, good natural abilities, laborious and very promissing ;—lastly, one John Thomas. This man has one ground of hope at the very opening of that text, I Corinthians i. 28. 'And base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen,.. to bring to nought things that are.'" From the same letter it appears that Mr. Thomas had now relinquished the secular employment he held in Birbhum, and was free to labour without hindrance in the mission. Thus he says of himself and his brethren, "Now we are more disengaged than ever from all other concerns, and every hand is employed in the mission work only."

——We find the following statement :—"On the 20th March, 1852, Messrs. Jewett & Co., of New York, sold the first copy of the first edition, of Uncle Tom. On the 20th March, 18. 3, they had published 350, 000 copies, or—at the ordinary book rate of 1, 000 copies to an edition—an edition a day for that entire period. Sufficiently remarkable as this may appear, we learn from them what is more remarkable still—that the demand continues without sensible abatement, nearly as many copies having been sold during the past month as in any other month of the year. The work is now selling largely at the south, and constant orders are coming in from all parts of the world, Oregon, California, and Australia not excepted. The last foreign mail brought an order for the illustrated edition from Persia. [In addition to the American edition, more than a million and a half copies have been sold in England !]"

MONDAY,—AUGUST 1.

——The *Bombay Times* says : —"We understand that the claims on Government of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for remuneration for the conveyance of the Mails by the *Achilles* and *Erin* between Aden and Bombay have just been satisfactorily adjusted. The amount claimed for services rendered on three occasions was 24, 000 Rupees ; Government expressed a willingness to deal liberally with the Company, but were advised that the claim was excessive, and the whole matter having been referred to the arbitration of a Committee, two-thirds of the amount claimed, or 16,000 Rupees, were adjudged to be an equitable return for the conveyance of the Mails once from Bombay to Aden, and twice from Aden to Bombay; and with this decision we believe the parties concerned have expressed themselves satisfied."

——The *Englishman* thinks that if an army is to be sent from India to Egypt, Lord F. Fitz Clarence will be at the head of it.

——The Steamer *Singapore* arrived here last evening with Hongkong dates to July 7. She also brings us word concerning our missing European Mail. It was put on board a Buggala at Aden, but this Arab craft had not succeeded in getting out to sea, when the *Hindoostan* left for Galle and Calcutta. The Ajdaha had lost her rudder and was lying disabled at Aden. The *Akbar* was kept to ply between the latter place and Suez, where she was not at all wanted, the communication in the Red Sea being kept up by the P. and O. Co's Steamers. It seems humiliating in the last degree, that the Hon. E. I. Co., should be dependent on Arab Buggalas to keep up the communication with their Western Presidency.

—— The European fleet in the pay of the Chinese Imperialists, having been sadly worsted in an attack on Chin-keang-foo, had returned to Shanghai, asking a provision for the widows and orphans of such Europeans as had been killed.

—— The correspondent of the *Englishman* tells the following anecdote of the King of Oude:—One of the numerous religious mendicants, who infest the city of Lucknow, was fortunate enough to attract the King's attention, and to receive an order upon one of his Dewans to pay him the sum of five hundred rupees. Instead of paying that amount, however, the Courtier pocketed 499 Rs. and dismissed the faqueer with *one* Rupee only. Determined to be revenged for such treatment, the mendicant next day placed himself near the palace gates, and awaited the king's arrival. No sooner did his Majesty make his appearance, than the faqueer explained his grievance, and held up his solitary Rupee as a proof of the truth of what he stated. Now one of the king's physical infirmities is hard hearing. He saw the action but did not understand the words, and accordingly turned for explanation to the Dewan who fortunately for himself, was sitting behind the carriage. "What is he saying?" asked the king. 'Your Majesty, "was the prompt reply" this is the faqueer, whom you honored with an order for 500 Rupees. He received the money, but is dissatisfied with a bad Rupee which he says was among the number.' Of course the king was shocked at the man's ingratitude, and ordered him a hundred strokes of the cane for his insolence."

—— The *Malta Times* of June 28th says:—"A private letter from Constantinople states that the enthusiasm of the Turks is universal. The boatmen of the Bosphorus have offered to sell their boats, to give the proceeds to the public treasury, and to go and fight with the army. It is positively stated, says the same letter, that the Porte will not abandon the position it assumed in order to accept the mediation of Austria, without the consent and adhesion of France and England."

—— There are some 52 ships of the line in the combined fleets of Turkey, England and France. The Russian have 16 sail of the line at Sebastopol. But then they have a force of more than 300, 00 land troops, on the frontiers of Turkey. The Pacha of Egypt has sent 40,000 soldiers to the aid of the Sultan; and the Dey of Tunis was at Constantinople with offers of aid. Meanwhile, it is reported that the Circassians are gaining advantages over the Russians, and that there were serious difficulties between those last and the Persians. Thus Europe, Asia and Africa seem ready to be precipitated upon one another.

TUESDAY,—AUGUST 2.

—— Unless when addressing children, it is not considered necessary to give all the links in a chain of thought. Alluding last week to the death of a pensioner though intemperance, we said that many had been killed by their pension. Most of our readers doubtless understood us to mean that many persons, accustomed to an active or dependent life, suddenly placed in a position where they felt no necessity of working, with all their time on their hands, had sought to relieve the tedium of existence by drink, and had eventually fallen victims to intemperance. It is impossible to live long in India without meeting with many such cases. The foundation of a Pensioner's Home in Bombay, and the efforts made last cold season to facilitate the emigration of discharged soldiers to Australia, arose out of the tendency to which we have referred. And we feel very confident that contributions for the relief of Pensioners will accomplish little, if unaccompanied by some scheme to give them employment and a taste for employment. We make this explanation, because a writer in the *Bombay Gazette* has failed to see the bearing of our remarks. His communication on the whole is a sensible one.

—— The Steamer *Formosa*, leaving for China on the 16th, will carry a mail for England via Southampton.

1154 persons died in this metropolis last month. Jains and Hindus 764; Mussalmans 252; Parsees 56; Native Christians and Jews 53; Europeans 17; Indo Britons and Indo Portuguese 6; others 6.

—— The Jami Jamshed yesterday made its appearance as a daily paper. There are now two Gujarathi dailys in Bombay.

—— The following is from the *Telegraph and Courier*:—"We understand that Dr. Green, who arrived on Sunday evening by the *Singapore*, is the gentleman appointed by the Court of Directors for the purpose of superintending the construction of the lines of Electric Telegraph which are about to be established, connecting Bombay with Calcutta, Madras, Agra, &c." This gentleman will, we hear, enter on his labors immediately, and will take measures to dispatch forthwith to their appropriate places along the road, the bundles of galvanized wire and the oak supports that have arrived.

—— The Imperialists of China have not ventured to attempt the recapture of Amoy. As for the battle fought at Chinkeang Foo, an American Missionary, Dr. C. Taylor, who was present, says that the insurgents suffered not the least injury from the cannonnade of the Imperialists. "This battle," it is said, "settles the fate of the Empire. The Tartars have now had all the foreign aid they are ever likely to get, and notwithstanding have been obliged to give it up." It is added :—"that large detachments both from the Nanking and Chin-keang-foo armies have proceeded, passing by Tae ping and Ningkwoh, towards Hangchou fu, the capital Of Cheh kiang, said to have a garrison of 7,000 Manchus, and where generally resides the Governor General of Cheh kiang and Hokien. Hang-chow-fu is said to be one of the richest and most important cities in the whole Empire, and its fall to the patriots will have a startling effect. The grand canal commences at this place, and among others of its peculiarities is that of being the strong hold of Islamism in China."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* takes the following from Jerrold's paper :—"The greatest zeal prevails, and confidence is expressed by the Turks as to the result of the future possible contest. The bold line taken by the ministry at this important crisis has given great satisfaction to the Mussulman population. At present all is apparently in active preparation ; but on looking behind the scenes we find an utter want of money, and recourse is had to all kinds of shifts and expedients in consequence of a ruined exchequer. The end of these military preparations, whether they result in war or peace, will be something approaching to a national bankruptcy."

—— The following is from the same :—"The treaty of Balta Liman stipulates that neither Turkey the sovereign, nor Russia the protecting, power shall intrude forces into Moldavia or Wallachia, except for securing the safety of the local governments. The rulers of the principalities, called hospodars (from *gosdodin*, Sclavonian for lord) are nominated for seven years, and are entitled by the constitution to administer the government for the good of the people alone ; but they have at all times felt the overpowering pressure of Russian influence. The population of the two principalities is about 3,500,000. The people, who call themselves Roomons, or Rumans, speak a peculiar language, which is a mixture of debased Latin and Sclavonic. Most of the inhabitants profess the Greek religion ; there are, however, among them 50,000 Hungarians, all of whom are catholics."

—— Up to yesterday morning 52 inches and 71 cents of rain had fallen in the Fort of Bombay. This is only 4 inches over the average fall for June and July.

WEDNESDAY,—AUGUST 3.

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times*, to the editor of the proposed new weekly :—"We shall take the liberty to offer him a suggestion in the very best spirit, and trust he will receive it as it is meant. Let him publish his paper on any day but the one he has unfortunately (we should think thoughtlessly) selected. Whatever excuse may be pleaded for the publishing of "the poor man's newspaper" *at home* upon the Christian sabbath, no excuse that we can imagine, exists *here* ; and as we cannot think that our brother contemplates a wanton affront upon the faith and practice of his countrymen, nor a pledge of infidelity to the native portion of his contributors, let us hope that he will alter the day of publication. To do so will elevate him in the eyes of all the respectable part of the European community, and will, we honestly believe, enhance his chances of success."

The *Englishman* hears as follows from Prome. July 2 :—"The blockade of the river at Meaday has been raised ; boats bring down rice, grain, dholl, &c., in exchange for salt and salt fish. The king had commenced a kind of habitation for himself at the site of the ancient capital Mont Shambo. He has neither money—men—guns—nor powder to oppose us—so it is not likely any attempt will be made to annoy our troops ; dacoities and petty plunderings may be. When it was supposed the British would advance on Ava the Burmese set to casting cannon ; they made thirteen of small calibre, nine of which burst the first time they were fired."

The following is from the *London Times* :—Accounts from Djeddah of the 5th inst. announce that thelate events at Constantinople had produced the greatest sensation throughout Arabia. The numerous pilgrims who were assembled at Mecca appeared to be ready to assist in the "holy war," and the tribes inhabitiug that country, in general disobedient and undisciplined, were only waiting for a signal from the Turkish authorities to fly to the support of the Empire of Mahomet, menaced by the Russians. They add that religious fanaticism had not risen so high for centuries, and that this fact must consequently increase the defensive force of the Ottoman Empire.

—— A deficiency of three lacs of Rupees in the Treasury at Aden, has been discovered. Mr. A. D. Rebertson, C. S. and Major Scobie are appointed to proceed thither and make investigation.

THURSDAY AUGUST 4.

——The Madras *Athenæum* says :—"The H. C. Steamer *Ajdaha*, which left Bombay on the 20th June, made a most disastrous passage to Aden. Sprung a leak, 5 feet in the hold ; burnt all her spare Spars and hawsers and 25 coils of Rope ; Paddle Boxes stove to pieces, and Rudder so rotten that they have unshipped it. She is of course unable to return to Bombay with our Mail as intended, and the said Mail commonly called the *Bombay Express* is now on board of a Pilgrim ship, which vessel the *Hindoostan* left in Aden Harbour, with very little chance of getting out in less than a week."

—— The papers state that Mr. Secretary Lumsden has just been summoned to attend Lord Falkland, at Poona.

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